

being deducted, will leave a clear revenue from the customs, receivable in the year 1827, of about \$20,400,000, which, with the sums to be received from the proceeds of public lands, the bank dividends, and other incidental receipts, will form an aggregate of about 23 millions—a sum falling short of the whole expenses of the present year, little more than the portion of those expenditures applied to the discharge of the public debt, beyond the annual appropriation of ten millions by the act of 3d March, 1817. At the passage of that act, the public debt amounted to 1234 millions. On the 1st of Jan. next, it will be short of 74 millions. In the lapse of these ten years, 50 millions of public debt, with the annual charge of upwards of 3 millions of interest upon them, have been extinguished. At the passage of that act, of the annual appropriation of the ten millions, seven were absorbed in the payment of interest, and not more than three millions went to reduce the capital of the debt. Of the same ten millions at this time, scarcely four are applicable to the interest, and upwards of six are effective in melting down the capital. Yet, our experience has proved, that a revenue consisting so largely of imposts and tonnage, ebbs and flows to an extraordinary extent with all the fluctuations incident to the general commerce of the world. It is within our recollection, that even in the compass of the same last ten years, the receipts of the Treasury were not adequate to the expenditures of the year; and that, in two successive years, it was found necessary to resort to loans to meet the engagements of the nation. The returning tides of the succeeding years replenished the public coffers, until they have again begun to feel the vicissitude of a decline. To produce these alterations of fullness and exhaustion, the relative operation of abundant or of unfruitful seasons, the regulations of foreign governments, political revolutions, the prosperous or decaying condition of manufactures, commercial speculations, and many other causes, not always to be traced, variously combine. We have found the alterations swell and diminish embracing periods of from two to three years. The last period of depression to us was from 1819 to 1822. The corresponding revival was from 1823 to the commencement of the present year. Still we have no cause to apprehend a depression comparable to that of the former period, or even to anticipate a deficiency which will trench upon the ability to apply the annual ten millions to the reduction of the debt. It is well for us, however, to be admonished of the necessity of abiding by the maxims of the most vigilant economy, and of resorting to all honorable and useful expedients for pursuing with steady and inflexible perseverance the total discharge of the debt.

Besides the seven millions of the loans of 1813, which will have been discharged in the course of the present year, there are nine millions which by the terms of the contracts would have been, and are now, redeemable. Thirteen millions more of the loan of 1814 will become redeemable from and after the expiration of the present month; and nine other millions from and after the close of the ensuing year. They constitute a mass of 31 millions of dollars, all bearing an interest of six per cent.—more than twenty millions of which will be immediately redeemable, and the rest within a little more than a year—Leaving, of this amount, fifteen millions to continue at the interest of six per cent. but to be, as far as shall be found practicable, paid off in the years 1827 and 1828. There is scarcely a doubt that the remaining sixteen millions might within a few months be discharged by a loan, at not exceeding five per cent. redeemable in the years 1829 and 1830. By this operation, a sum of nearly half a million of dollars may be saved to the nation; and the discharge of the whole thirty-one millions within the four years may be greatly facilitated, if not wholly accomplished. By an act of Congress of 3d March, 1823, a loan for the purpose now referred to, or a subscription to stock, was authorized at an interest not exceeding four and a half per cent. But at that time so large a portion of the floating capital of the country was absorbed in commercial speculations, and so little was left for investment in the stocks, that the measure was but partially successful. At the last session of Congress the condition of the funds was still unpropitious to the measure, but the change so soon afterwards occurred, that had the authority existed to redeem the nine millions now redeemable by an exchange of stocks, or a loan at five per cent. it is morally certain that it might have been effected, and with it a yearly saving of \$90,000.

With regard to the collection of Revenue of Import, certain occurrences have within the last year been disclosed in one or two of our principal ports, which engaged the attention of Congress at their last session, and may hereafter require further consideration. Until within a very few years, the execution of the laws for raising the revenue, like that of all our other laws, has been ensured more by the moral sense of the community, than by the rigours of a jealous precaution or by penal sanctions. Confiding in the exemplary punctuality and unsullied integrity of our importing merchants, a gradual relaxation from the provisions of the collection laws, a close adherence to which would have caused incalculable expense and loss, had long become habitual, and indulgences had been extended universally because they had never been abused. It may be worthy of your serious consideration, whether some further legislative provision may not be necessary to come in aid of this state of ungoverned security.

From the Reports, herewith communicated, of the Secretaries of War and of the Navy, with the subsidiary documents annexed to them, will be discovered the present condition and administration of our Military Establishment on the land and on the sea. The organization of the army has undergone no change since its reduction to the present Peace Establishment in 1821, it is a matter only to observe that it is yet found adequate to all the purposes for which a permanent armed force in time of Peace can be needed, or useful. It may be proper to add, that from a difference of opinion between the late President of the U. States and the Secretary, with regard to the construction of an Act of Congress of 2d March, 1821, to reduce and fix the Military Peace Establishment of the U. States, it remains in doubt so far with respect to the command of the Regular Army, whether it is to be placed in the hands of the President, or of the Secretary of War. A supplementary Act of the 1st of March appears to have been passed, which will settle the matter, and remove the difficulty of a capital question.

In a period of profound Peace the conduct of the mere Military Establishment forms but a very inconsiderable portion of the duties devolving upon the administration of the Department of War. It will be seen by the returns from the subordinate departments of the Army, that every branch of the service is marked with order, regularity and discipline. That, from the Commanding General through all the gradations of superintendence, the Officers feel themselves to have been citizens before they were soldiers; and that the glory of a Republican Army must consist in the spirit of freedom by which it is animated, and of patriotism by which it is impelled. It may be confidently stated, that the moral character of the Army is in a state of continual improvement, and that all the arrangements for the disposal of its parts have a constant reference to that end.

But to the War Department are attributed other duties, having, indeed, relation to a future possible condition of war, but being purely defensive, and in their tendency contributing rather to the security and permanency of Peace. The erection of the fortifications provided for by Congress, and adapted to secure our shores from hostile invasion; the distribution of the fund of public gratitude and justice to the Pensioners of the Revolutionary War; the maintenance of our relations of peace and of protection with the Indian Tribes; and the Internal Improvements and Surveys for the location of Roads and Canals, which during the three last sessions of Congress have engaged so much of their attention, and may engross so large a share of their future benefactions to our country.

By the Act of the 30th April, 1824, suggested and approved by my predecessor, the sum of \$30,000 was appropriated for the purpose of causing to be made the necessary surveys, plans and estimates of the routes of such roads and canals as the President of the U. States might deem of national importance in a commercial or military point of view, or necessary for the transportation of the public mail—the surveys, plans and estimates, of each, when completed, to be laid before Congress.

In execution of the Act, a Board of Engineers was immediately instituted, and have been since most assiduously and constantly occupied in carrying it into effect. The first object to which their labors were directed, by order of the late President, was the examination of the country between the tide waters of the Potomac, the Ohio, and Lake Erie, to ascertain the practicability of a communication between them, to designate the most suitable route for the same, and to form plans and estimates, in detail, of the expense of execution.

On the 3d of February, 1825, they made their first Report, which was immediately communicated to Congress, and in which they declared, that, having maturely considered the circumstances observed by them personally, and carefully considered the results of such of the preliminary surveys as were then completed, they were decidedly of opinion, that the communication was practicable.

At the last Session of Congress, before the Board of Engineers were enabled to make up their second Report, containing a general plan and preparatory estimate for the work, the Committee of the House of Representatives upon Roads and Canals closed the session with a Report expressing the hope that the plan and estimate of the Board of Engineers might at this time be prepared, and that the subject be referred to the early and favorable consideration of Congress, at their present Session. That expected Report of the Board of Engineers is prepared, and will be forthwith laid before you.

Under the Resolution of Congress authorizing the Secretary of War to have prepared a complete System of Cavalry Tactics of the U. States, to be reported to Congress at the present Session, a Board of distinguished Officers of the Army, and of the Militia, has been convened, whose Report will be submitted to you, with that of the Secretary of War. The occasion was thought favorable for consulting the same Board, aided by the results of a correspondence with the Governors of the several States and Territories, and other citizens of intelligence and experience, upon the acknowledged defective condition of our Militia System, and upon the improvements of which we are susceptible. The Report of the Board upon this subject is also submitted for your consideration.

In the estimates of appropriations for the ensuing year, upwards of five millions of dollars will be submitted for the expenditures to be paid from the Department of War. Less than two millions of 1824 will be applicable to the maintenance and support of the army.

As a scarcely adequate tribute to the services and sacrifices of a former age; and a more than equal sum, invested in fortifications, or for the preparations of internal improvement, provides for the quiet, the comfort, and the happier existence of the ages to come. The appropriations to indemnify those unfortunate remnants of another race, unable alike to share in the enjoyments, and to exist in the presence of civilization, though swelling in recent years to a magnitude burdensome to the Treasury, are generally not without their equivalents, in profitable value; or serve to discharge the Union from engagements more burdensome than debt.

In like manner, the estimate of appropriations for the Navy Department will present an aggregate sum of upwards of \$3,000,000. About one-half of these, however, cover the current expenditures of the Navy in actual service, and one-half constitutes a fund of national property, the pledge of our future glory and defence. It was scarcely one short year after the close of the late war, and when the burden of its expenses and charges was weighing heaviest upon the country, that Congress, by the act of 29th April, 1816, appropriated one million of dollars annually, for eight years, to the gradual increase of the Navy. At a subsequent period, this annual appropriation was reduced to half a million for six years, of which the present year is the last. A yet more recent appropriation, the last two years, for building ten Sloops of War, has nearly restored the original appropriation of 1816, of a million for every year. The result is before us all. We have 12 line-of-battle Ships, 20 Frigates, and Sloops of War in proportion; which, with a few months of preparation, may present a line of floating fortifications along the whole range of our coast, ready to meet any invader who might attempt to set foot upon our shores. Combining with a system of fortifications upon the shores themselves, commenced about the same time, under the auspices of my immediate predecessor, and hitherto systematically pursued, it has placed in our possession the most effective sinews of war, and has left us at once an example and a lesson, from which our own duties may be inferred. The gradual increase of the Navy was the principle of which the act of 29th April, 1816, was the first development. It was the introduction of a system to act upon the character and history of our country for an indefinite series of ages. It was a declaration of that Congress to their constituents and to posterity, that it was the destiny and the duty of these confederated States, to become, in regular process of time, and by no petty advances, a great Naval Power. That which they proposed to accomplish in eight years, is rather to be considered as the measure of their means, than the limitation of their design. They looked forward for a term of years sufficient for the accomplishment of a definite portion of their purpose; and they left to their successors to fill up the canvass of which they had traced the large and prophetic outline. The ships of the line, and frigates, which they had in contemplation, will be shortly completed. The time which they had allotted for the accomplishment of the work has more than elapsed. It remains for your consideration how their successors may contribute their portion of toil and of treasure for the benefit of the succeeding age, in the gradual increase of our Navy. There is, perhaps, no part of the exercise of the Constitutional Powers of the Federal Government, which has given more general satisfaction to the People of the Union, than this. The system has not been thus vigorously introduced, and hitherto sustained, to be now departed from, or abandoned. In continuing to provide for the gradual increase of the Navy, it may not be necessary or expedient to add for the present any more to the number of our ships; but should you deem it advisable to continue the yearly appropriation of half a million to the same objects, it may be profitably expended, in providing a supply of timber to be seasoned, and other materials for future use, in the construction of docks, or in laying the foundations of a School for Naval Education, as to the wisdom of Congress either of these measures may appear to claim the preference.

Of the small portions of the Navy engaged in actual service during the peace, squadrons have continued to be maintained in the Pacific Ocean, in the West India Seas, and in the Mediterranean; to which has been added a small armament, to cruise on the Eastern Coast of South America. As a fleet have afforded protection to commerce, have conveyed 25,000 of our countrymen, and 200,000 of foreign nations, have transported 1,000,000 of our countrymen, and have saved 1,000,000 of our countrymen from the perils of the sea.

generation to lives of manly hardihood and of nautical experience and skill.—The piracies with which the West India Seas were for several years infested, have been totally suppressed. But, in the Mediterranean, they have increased in a manner afflictive to other nations, and but for the continual presence of our squadron, would probably have been distressing to our own. The war which has unfortunately broken out between the Republic of Buenos Ayres and the Brazilian Government, has given rise to very great irregularities among the Naval Officers of the latter, by whom principles in relation to blockades, and to neutral navigation, have been brought forward, to which we cannot subscribe, and which our own Commanders have found it necessary to resist. From the friendly disposition towards the U. States constantly manifested by the Emperor of Brazil, and the very useful and friendly commercial intercourse between the U. States and his dominions, we have reason to believe that the just reparation demanded for the injuries sustained by several of our citizens from some of his officers, will not be withheld. Abstracts from the recent despatches of the Commanders of our several squadrons are communicated with the Report of the Secretary of the Navy to Congress.

A Report from the Postmaster General is likewise communicated, presenting in a highly satisfactory manner the result of a vigorous, efficient, and economical administration of that Department. The revenue of the office, even of the year including the latter half of 1824, and the first half of 1825, had exceeded its expenditures by a sum of more than \$45,000. That of the succeeding year has been still more productive. The increase of the receipts, in the year preceding the 1st of July last, over that of the year before, exceeds \$136,000, and the excess of the receipts over the expenditures of the year has swollen from 45,000 to nearly \$80,000. During the same period, contracts for additional transportation of the mail, in stages, for about 260,000 miles, have been made, and for 70,000 miles, annually, on horseback. 714 new Post Offices have been established within the year; and the increase of revenue within the last three years, as well as the augmentation of the transportation by mail, is more than equal to the whole amount of receipts, and of mail conveyance, at the commencement of the present century, when the seat of the General Government was removed to this place. When we reflect that the objects effected by the transportation of the mail are among the choicest comforts and enjoyments of social life, it is pleasing to observe, that the dissemination of them to every corner of our country has outstripped in their increase even the rapid march of our population.

By the treaties with France & Spain, respectively ceding Louisiana and the Floridas to the U. States, provision was made for the security of land titles derived from the Governments of those nations. Some progress has been made, under the authority of various Acts of Congress, in the ascertainment and establishment of those titles: but claims to a very large extent remain unadjusted. The public faith, no less than the just rights of individuals, and the interest of the community itself, appears to require further provision for the speedy settlement of these claims, which I therefore recommend to the care and attention of the Legislature.

In conformity with the provisions of the act of 20th of May last, to provide for erecting a Penitentiary in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes, three Commissioners were appointed to select a site for the erection of a Penitentiary for the District, and also a site in the county of Alexandria for a county Jail both of which objects have been effected. The building of the Penitentiary has been commenced, and is in such a degree of forwardness as to promise that it will be completed before the meeting of the next Congress. This consideration points to the expediency of maturing at the present session, a system for the regulation and government of the Penitentiary, & of defining the class of offences which shall be punishable by confinement in this edifice.

In closing this communication, I trust that it will not be deemed inappropriate to the occasion and purposes upon which we are here assembled, to indulge a momentary retrospect, combining in a single glance the period of our origin as a National Confederation with that of our present existence, at the precise interval of half a century from each other. Since your last meeting at this place, the Republic of the United States has seen the independence of the United States declared, and the Republic of the United States has seen the independence of the United States declared, and the Republic of the United States has seen the independence of the United States declared.

dom and Independence, which the sires of a former age, had handed down to their children, two of the principal actors in that solemn scene, the hand that penned the ever-memorable Declaration, and the voice that sustained it in debate, were, by one summons, at the distance of seven hundred miles from each other, called before the Judge of all, to account for their deeds done upon earth. They departed cheered by the benedictions of their country, to whom they left the inheritance of their fame, and the memory of their bright example. If we turn our thoughts to the condition of their country, in the contrast of the first and last day of that half century, how resplendent and sublime is the transition from gloom to glory! Then, glancing through the same lapse of time, in the condition of the individuals, we see the first day marked with the fullness and vigor of youth, in the pledge of their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor, to the cause of freedom and mankind. And on the last, extended on the bed of death, with but sense and sensibility left to breathe a last aspiration to Heaven of blessing upon their country; may we not humbly hope that to them, too, it was a pledge of transition from gloom to glory; and that while their mortal vestments were sinking into the clod of the valley, their emancipated spirits were ascending to the bosom of their God!

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.
Washington, Dec. 5, 1826.

From the National Intelligencer.

The following recent proceedings, in one of the branches of the Legislature of the State of Georgia, have rather a squally aspect:

Milledgeville, (Geo.) Nov. 24.

In the Senate, yesterday, the following resolutions were read and adopted: "Resolved, That the committee on the state of the Republic be instructed to inquire into the expediency of framing a complaint to the House of Representatives of the U. States, against the President, for not removing Col. John Crowell, the Agent for the Nation, he having been so often solicited to do so by the legislature of the State. And be it further Resolved, That the same committee be instructed to inquire into the expediency of framing a complaint to the House of Representatives of the U. States, against the President, for not arresting and trying Gen. Gaines, for the repeated insults offered to the authorities of Georgia, although the President admitted the insults to have been offered by General Gaines."

Mr. Sceva Thayer, of Petersburg, Va. was way-laid on his way from church, on Tuesday evening fortnight, and felled to the earth, by a blow, which, it is thought, will occasion his death. So pure and upright was he, that no one imagined he had an enemy upon earth.

During a late fire in Utica, N. York, two men began to fight, and fell to the ground together. The by-standers discharged the contents of their fire buckets upon them, and they were soon on their feet, "as cool as cucumbers," says the paper.

A German Journal, printed at Paris, contains a letter from Mayence, which says, that the Grand Duke, Elector of Hesse, having declared to the hereditary prince, his son, that he proposed divorcing his consort, a princess of Prussia, to marry a lady of inferior rank, with whom he had long been connected, so warm a dispute arose between the father and son, that the former drew his sword and would have stabbed his son but for his timely escape. The Grand Duke's guards immediately pursued the prince, who had the good fortune to reach Prussia unmolested, and claimed protection of the King, his uncle. The affair has, as might be expected, produced great sensation throughout Germany.

From the Morning (N. J.) Palladium.

Severe Affliction.—Mr. J. K. Gardner, on the 2d of August last, was called to experience the loss of his wife, aged 8 years, on the 11th of the same month, his son, aged 5 years, in Sept. his daughter Caroline, aged 3 years, on the 18th of Oct. his daughter Joanna, aged 18 years, and on the 6th Nov. his infant daughter Nancy Maria, aged 10 months, all but the last after a short illness of the Bilious Remittent Fever, the two former in New York—the others in this county.

Case Trial.—At the Bolander (N. J.) Over and Terminer etc Mr. Adam Cook was found guilty of an assault upon Catherine Beyer and her 8 & 9 sons. The assault consisted in putting his arm about her neck and kissing her. Now, this was a very improper act for a man to do to a woman.

CLEANINGS.

A violent gale was experienced at Valparaiso, on the 14th Aug. in which the ship *Arctura*, of Baltimore, was lost, and all on board (the captain and 8 men) perished! She struck about 20 yards from the shore, and beat to pieces, in sight of hundreds of people who were unable to aid the unfortunate crew. The scene was dreadful.

The U. S. sloop of war *Lexington*, which was despatched by the government to Trinidad, to bring the remains of Gen. Perry to his native country, arrived with them at Newport, (R. I.) on Monday week, where they have since been re-interred, with great funeral solemnity.

The English have a steam boat on the African coast, which, it is said, makes great havoc among the vessels engaged in the slave trade.

The celebrated actor, Talma, died on the 20th October, at Paris, at the age of sixty-seven, having exercised his profession, for nearly forty years. The *Journal des Debates* observes:—"It is certain that if, to the regular procession at the funeral, of about three thousand persons, we add the concourse in the grave-yard, and the crowds that lined the route from Talma's house to his last dwelling, the whole number could not have been less than from eighty to one hundred thousand spectators."

THE AFRICAN SLAVE TRADE.
According to the 20th Report of the African Institution, recently published, the Negro Slave Trade has rather increased than diminished. Portugal and Brazil have made no attempt to enforce their own insignificant restrictions, as agreed by treaty; while, by France and Spain, the trade might as well, perhaps better, be protected than prohibited. There are at least eighty vessels notoriously engaged in the trade, in Nantes alone, and only last year 361 French slave vessels were detained in the African seas. Though the trade (says the Report) has been relinquished by England, the United States of North America, Russia, Holland, Sweden, Denmark, and Saxony by France, it has been little, if at all diminished, in point of extent, and we fear, much augmented in point of cruelty. Between 70,000 and 80,000 slaves were transported in 1820. In short, it has been calculated, on the most satisfactory data, that 100,000 slaves are annually transported from Africa by France and Portugal alone. The plain and painful truth may, therefore, be as well confessed at once. The object of the abolition of the African Slave Trade, by the British Legislature, has been frustrated. The indefatigable labors of humanity are thus, by cupidity and perfidy, deprived of the merited guerdon. After the expenditure of a whole life to obtain it, by a Wilberforce, a Lomley, and a Clarkson, supported by the eloquence of Pitt, and Fox, and Ganning, this branch from the freshest laurel of that philanthropy which will grow and blossom in imperishable fragrance, when the blood-stained days of military triumph are forgotten, has been withered to the roots; while the moral Upas, by which every thing beneficial to Africa is poisoned and blasted, remains as deeply rooted in the rancorous soil as ever. A hundred thousand human victims annually offered up to the ruthless Moloch of insatiable avarice! The bare mention of the fact is enough to make the blood run cold. One shrinks from inspecting too closely the necessary result of this moral pestilence! London Sunday Times.

The following passage is recollected by the editor of the New York Times to have been uttered by Mr. Sumner, in the course of an address in which he contrasted the state of the European and American public, as they exhibited themselves in the period of Frederick, Voltaire, D'Alembert and the other philosophical infidels of that day, with the oblivion into which they had passed, and the efforts which were making to diffuse the light of the gospel through the medium of bible and missionary, and other benevolent institutions. He directed to them:—"That arch infidel, my brethren, foretold that ere the dawn of another century, the Christian religion would be extinct—he already saw its sun in its twilight; he did indeed see it in the twilight, but he mistook the time of the day; it was the twilight of the morning, and not of the evening, for the Sun of Righteousness was then just rising with healing upon his beams."

Rats stuffed with Gold, or the Robbery of the Russian Mint.

When Alexander, the Emperor of Russia, was in England, and viewing the mint, he observed there was no preventing the robbing of the mint in his country, for they used every precaution—the workmen came in naked, worked naked, and went out naked; notwithstanding it was pilfered; when it was discovered that the men killed the rats and stuffed them with gold, which they threw over the wall, took the seasoning forthwith, and thus robbed the State.

Andrew G. Miller, ATTORNEY AT LAW,
WHO has practised in the Courts of Cumberland and Perry counties for several years—having determined to make Gettysburg his place of residence, offers his professional services to the Citizens of Adams County. His Office is in Baltimore-street, next door south of Mr. Gurney's Tavern. Gettysburg, Nov. 28. 3t

W. N. IRVINE, ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW,
INTENDS practicing in the several Courts of Adams County. His residence and Office are in the house formerly occupied by Doctor Miller, in West York street. Gettysburg, Nov. 7. 3t

NOTICE.

THOSE persons indebted to Doctor **ALEXANDER SPEER**, late of this place, are requested to make payment to **THOMAS C. REED, Esq.** on or before the 1st of February next. After that time suits will be instituted against all those who neglect this notice. Gettysburg, Dec. 5. 3t

Dissolution.

THE Firm of **FUNK & AGNEW** has this day dissolved Partnership by mutual consent. The Books are left in the hands of **DANIEL FUNK**, who is authorized to make settlement. Those indebted to said Firm, are requested to call with him, and settle the same, on or before the 1st day of January next—at which time the accounts will be left with proper officers for collection. Daniel Funk, Gibson Agnew. Huntington township, Dec. 5. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **HENRY RIFE**, late of Menallen township, Adams county, dec'd, by Bond, Note, or otherwise, will make payment on or before the 1st of January next. After that time their accounts will be placed in the hands of an officer for collection. And all persons having claims against the Estate, will present them to the subscribers, duly authenticated. C. F. Keener, John Meales, Dec. 5. 3t

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa. for the benefit of the Insolvent Law, and said Court has appointed Monday the 22d of January next, for hearing us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, when and where you may attend if you think proper. Frederick Myers, Benjamin Reed, Dec. 5. 3t

Stray Bull.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Menallen township, Adams county, on the 28th October, a Red & White Bull, about 3 years of age—has a white spot in each ear. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges, and take him away. John Wilant. Nov. 28. 3t

For Sale or Rent.

TWO Plantations, LATELY possessed by **WILLIAM McKesson**, of Liberty township. They will be sold together or separate, as may best suit the purchaser. If not sold before the 25th of December inst. they will be RENTED for the term of one year. For terms of sale or rent, apply to Thomas Reid, Wm. W. Taylor, Dec. 5. 3t

TWO FARMS FOR RENT.

WILL be Rented, by Public Vendue, on Friday the 22d of December inst.

A FARM.

Containing 200 ACRES, more or less, situate in Straban township, Adams county, about six miles from Gettysburg, on the Turnpike Road to York; the improvements on which are a two-story Log House, a good Barn, a well of water near the door, &c.

—ALSO—

ONE OTHER FARM,

situate in the same township, 3 miles from Gettysburg, on the road to Hunters-Town, containing 220 ACRES, more or less—the improvements on which are a

Log House, Log Barn, a well near the door, and an Orchard.

Sale to commence at 12 o'clock, M. on said days, on the premises, when due attendance will be given, and conditions made known by Cornelius Lott, Executor of George Perry, dec'd. Dec. 5. 3t

Last Notice.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of **JOSEPH ECK**, late of Berwick township, Adams county, dec'd, are requested to make payment to the subscriber, on or before the 15th of December next, as no longer indulgence can be given. Daniel Diehl, Adm'r. Nov. 28. 3t

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the Estate of **Thomas Baldwin**, late of Menallen township, deceased, are requested to come forward immediately, and settle their accounts. And those who have claims against said Estate, are desired to present them, properly authenticated, for settlement. George Wilson, John Bender, Nov. 28. 3t

SAVE COSTS.

M. C. CLARKSON WILL, on the 1st day of January next, positively bring suit on all Accounts then unsettled in his Books. Nov. 14. 1f

Stray Heifer Calf.

CAME to the plantation of the subscriber, in Cumberland township, on the 16th inst.

A Red Heifer Calf, about 8 months old—has a little white on the end of the tail. The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take it away. Daniel Weldy. Nov. 28. 3t

Wheat Wanted AT WOODBERRY MILLS.

THE Subscribers inform their customers, and the public in general, that they still continue to give the Baltimore price, in Cash, for WHEAT, delivered at Woodberry Mills, situated on Jones' Falls, a short distance from the Reister's Town Turnpike Road. Persons wishing to deliver their Wheat, will please turn off just below Griffith's Tavern, at the foot of Stony Hill. Extra prices paid for White Wheat as in quality. Loads of Flour may be had to haul to the City if required. Tyson & Norris. Baltimore, 11th mon. 27th, 1826. 8t

To our Creditors.

TAKE NOTICE, that we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of this Commonwealth; and said Court has appointed Tuesday the 26th day of December next, for the hearing of us and our Creditors, at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg. George Swigart, Samuel Hamilton. Nov. 28. 3t

For Sale or Rent, The CROSS-KEY Tavern Stand,

AT MUMMERSBURG, with the Farm. The farm contains 117 Acres. The upland and meadows are of the best quality; the fencing in good order; the buildings large and commodious; well supplied with water, by a stream near the house, and a never-failing well at the house. The above Property will be Rented on good terms, for one year, or three, to suit applicants. Thomas M. Knight. Nov. 14. 1f

Public Sale.

WILL be Offered at Public Sale, on Tuesday the 26th of December inst. on the premises,

A Plantation,

situate in Reading township, Adams county, at the Round Hill, the property of **WM. WEAKLY**, deceased, containing 200 Acres. The improvements are

A Stone House, Stone Barn, Still-house, and other Out buildings. The property will be shown by James Morrison, or William Weakly, living on the premises. Thos. Craighead, Ex'r. Dec. 5. 1f

If not sold on said day, it will be Rented for one year, from the 1st of April next.

Come & See the CHEAP GOODS

WM. E. CAMP, HAS just returned from New York and Philadelphia, with an elegant assortment of

FALL & WINTER GOODS.

selected from the Latest Importations, which he is now opening, at his Store on the south east corner of the Diamond and York street—and will sell much cheaper than any that have been brought here this season. His stock of Goods is very considerable, and consists of

DRY GOODS, GROCERIES,

China, Hard & Queensware, AND

LIQUORS.

and he feels confident, that if the Public will call and examine his assortment, they will be satisfied, that his is, in reality,

A CHEAP STORE.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange for Goods, at the highest prices. Gettysburg, Nov. 14. 1f

NOTICE

IS HEREBY GIVEN, To all Legatees, Creditors, and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts of the estates of the deceased persons hereinafter named, will be presented to the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on Tuesday the 26th day of December next, viz:—

The account of Jacob Sell, Executor of the estate of Adam Swope, dec'd.

The further account of Samuel Swope, one of the Executors of the estate of Adam Swope, deceased.

The account of John Hammond, Executor of the estate of Mary Hammond, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, one of the Executors of the estate of John George Kitzmiller, deceased.

The account of Jacob Dewalt, one of the Executors of the estate of John George Kitzmiller, deceased.

The account of Michael Kitzmiller, Administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of the estate of George Koons, deceased.

The account of Henry Whitmore, Administrator of the estate of George Eicholtz, deceased.

The account of Peter Sheanfelter, one of the Executors of the estate of John Kuhn, deceased.

The account of Peter Spangler and David Harman, Executors of the estate of George Knop, deceased.

The account of Peter Miller and Samuel Miller, Administrators of the estate of Michael Miller, deceased.

The account of Christian Picking, Administrator of the estate of Samuel Skidmore, deceased, who was Administrator of the estate of John Skidmore, deceased.

The further account of Jonathan Swope, one of the Executors of the estate of Adam Swope, deceased.

ALSO, The Guardianship account of Andrew Hull, Guardian of John Hull.

The account of Andrew Bushman, Guardian of Mary Wible, minor daughter of Stephen Wible, deceased.

George Ziegler, Reg'r. Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 25. 4t

Land for Sale.

WILL be Exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 29th day of December next, on the premises,

170 Acres of first rate LAND,

Late the property of **SAMUEL MICKLE**, deceased, situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Wm. Walker, John Gordan, and others. The improvements are a large well finished

log House, a good log Barn, & other Out-Houses, and an excellent well of water at the door. A good proportion of this farm is first rate Meadow and Timber Land.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M. of said day, when attendance will be given, & the terms made known by

Wm. Gilliland, & Findlay McGraw, Nov. 28. 1f

If not sold on said day, the property will be RENTED for one year from the 1st of April next.

Sheriff's Sales.

IN pursuance of sundry writs of Venditioni Exponas and Alias Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Friday the 22d day of December inst. at 10 o'clock, A. M. at the Court-house in the borough of Gettysburg, the following

REAL ESTATE

To wit:

A Tract of Land,

situate in Tyrone township, Adams county, adjoining lands of Rudolph Spangler, sen. Jacob Brame and others, containing 230 acres, more or less, on which are erected a dwelling house, part stone and part log, log barn, wagon shed, cider press, stone spring house, orchard, &c.—Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of John Delap, dec'd.—ALSO,

A Tract of Land,

situate in Reading township, Adams county, adjoining lands of the heirs of William Weakly, James Neely and others, containing 120 acres, more or less, on which are erected a log house, log barn and log spring house—Seized and taken in execution as late the estate of John B. Arnold, deceased.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate in Straban township, Adams county, adjoining the Hanover road, lands of David M. Creary, John Lashells, Christian Cashman and others, containing 225 acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame weather-boarded double dwelling house, with a back building, two other frame dwelling houses, large stone bank barn, 97 feet long, stone stable, stone spring house, log blacksmith shop, smoke house, and other convenient out-houses, with two good apple orchards.—This tract is situate about five miles from Gettysburg, on the turnpike from Gettysburg to York, and has been long known as a good Tavern stand. The tract is well watered, and the land has been carefully farmed; and is in a good state of cultivation; there is a well of good water near the door, with an excellent pump—a large quantity of meadow, with a sufficiency of good timber land—there are on this tract about 1200 panels of post and rail fence, of locust posts and chesnut rails.—ALSO,

A certain Tract or piece of cleared Land,

situate in the said township, separated from the above tract by the Hanover road, and bounded by lands of John Lashells, and by the tract next below described, containing 12 acres, more or less.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

adjoining the last above described tract, and bounded by lands of David Demaree, Christian Cashman and others, containing 175 acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame two-story dwelling house, a large frame barn, an orchard of about 100 bearing apple trees, and a quantity of peach and cherry trees, a good spring near the house, with a good stream of water running through the meadow near the house, and a good proportion of excellent timber.—ALSO,

A certain Tract of Land,

situate adjoining the above, and bounded by lands of John Lashells, the heirs of George Bercaw, deceased, and others, containing 33 acres, more or less, on which are erected a frame dwelling house and log stable; there is near the door a well of excellent water; a sufficient quantity of apple, peach and cherry trees. All the above land is patented.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of George Lashells.

And to be sold by me, Thos. C. Miller, Sheriff. Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 5, 1826. 1s

FOR SALE.

WILL be Sold at Public Sale, on Saturday the 23d of December next,

A PLANTATION,

Of Patented Land, situated in Mountjoy township, Adams county, one mile south-east of the Two Taverns, containing

120 ACRES,

more or less—late the property of Andrew Ashbaugh, deceased. There are on the premises a good

Log House & Barn, and stone Spring-house, and spring of never-failing water, and an excellent Orchard.

Sale will commence at 11 o'clock, A. M. on the premises, when attendance will be given, and the terms made known by

Jacob Spangler, Adm'r. Nov. 28. 1s